

ABILITY TO READ QURAN AND UNDERSTANDING OF TAJWID FOR SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract: The ability to read the Al Quran and understanding the tajwid are two things that cannot be separated. Good reading skills without understanding the knowledge of tajwid will make the reading misleading. This study aims to determine the ability to read AlQuran, the ability to understand tajwid, and the correlation between these two variables in Sriwijaya University students. This research data was taken from 100 new Sriwijaya University students in 2019 and analyzed using statistical methods. The results of this study indicate that the majority of Sriwijaya University new students (42%) have reading skills in the range of 64-71 values and the majority of mastery of tajwid (36%) in the range of values 56-63. The results of this study also indicate that there was a significant correlation between the mastery of tajwid and the ability to read AlQuran with a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.98.

Keywords: Ability; Correlation; Reading Al-Quran; Understanding of Tajwid.

INTRODUCTION

Tajwid is the science used to determine the place where the letters (makhraj) come out along with their characteristics and readings. As a scientific discipline, tajwid has certain rules that must be used as guidelines in pronouncing the makhraj letters in reading the Quran. The ability to read the Quran and understand the knowledge of tajwid are two things that cannot be separated. Being able to read the Quran without being

followed by an understanding of the science of tajwid will make reading misleading (Fitriana et al., 2020; Magee, 2017; Nasution, 2017; Priyanti, 2016; Usman et al., 2016).

Every Muslim believes that the Quran is the main source of Islamic values. However, true belief cannot be confused with belief based on knowledge and understanding. That is why studying the Quran with correct knowledge and understanding is a must for Muslims. To know the contents of the Al Quran, Muslims must be able to read the Quran properly and correctly in terms of tajwid. The correct use of tajwid in reading the Al Quran will make it easier to understand the meaning of the verses of the Quran that are being read (Ishaq et al., 2017; Sudiarjo et al., 2015; Yullah, 2015; Mustafidah et al., 2010;).

In line with the obligations of researchers as lecturers of Islamic Religious Education who must improve new students' mastery of science, the researchers are interested in knowing the students' ability to read the AlQuran, mastery of tajwid, and the correlation between the two variables. If it is known that the results will be used as material for consideration in the development of teaching materials for Islamic religious education, especially regarding the new student's ability to read the AlQuran properly and correctly in accordance with

the principles of tajwid. Thus this research is focused on answering questions:

1. How is the ability of Sriwijaya University new students in reading the Quran?
2. How is the ability of Sriwijaya University new students in mastering tajwid?
3. What is the correlation between the ability to read Al Quran and mastery of tajwid?

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study analyzes the ability to read the Quran, understanding of tajwid, and the correlation between these two variables. The method used in analyzing the ability to read Al-Quran and understanding of the tajwid is the tabulation method, while the statistical method used in analyzing the correlation between the ability to read the Quran and understanding the tajwid is the linear regression method.

The tabulation method is a method used to calculate the parameter range, class length, class number, and class interval from a group of measured data. The steps used in the tabulation method are: (Ates, 2019 & Kim, 2015):

a. Calculating Range (*R*) value

Range is the largest data score minus the smallest data score. The data referred to here are the test scores of the ability to read Al Quran and understanding of the science of tajwid.

b. Determining Class Length (*L*)

Class length is the number of numbers covered by a class interval.

The equation is:

$$L = 1 + 3,3 \log n, (1)$$

where *n* is amount of data

c. Counting the number of classes (*N_c*)

The number of classes is the number of class intervals needed to group a data set. The equation is:

$$N_c = R / L (2)$$

d. Specifying Class Intervals

The class interval is determined by:

- 1) Specify the smallest value for the lowest (lowest) interval
- 2) The smallest score should be a multiple and must be less than or equal to the smallest score.
- 3) Draw a List of its Frequency Distributions.
- 4) Create a frequency distribution table as needed.

As described above, this study also uses a linear regression method. Regression is a statistical method that functions to help estimate the value of an unknown variable from one or more known variables (Irfan et al., 2020; Yoshihiro, 2020; Irfan et al., 2019).

Regression analysis is defined as a study of the relationship of one variable called the affected variable or dependent variable with the influencing variable or the independent variable. The regression methods that are often used are linear and non-linear regression analysis. If the dependent variable is discrete, linear analysis is not feasible because the dependent variable in the linear regression method must be continuous (Scott et al., 2020; Tatjana et al., 2019; Yan et al., 2018).

Regression test is used to produce a relationship between the two variables in numerical form where it is known which variables are affected and which variables influence it. This regression equation is the line equation that best represents the relationship between these two variables. Some of the statistical assumptions

required in conducting regression analysis are (Yasumasa, 2020; Aigwln et al., 2015):

- The dependent variable is a function of the independent variable
- The independent variable is measured without error
- There is no correlation between independent variables
- The value of the dependent variable must be normally distributed or close to normal In estimating the relationship between two variables, first make assumptions about the form of the relationship expressed in terms of a particular function.

In some cases, this assumption can be checked after the relationship is estimated, for example linear regression. Linear regression has the following functions (Jianhong et al., 2020; Masato et al., 2019; Kabacoff et al., 2011):

- Test the relationship / correlation / effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable.
- Make predictions or estimates of the dependent variable based on the independent variable.
- The data to be analyzed must be in the form of data with an interval / ratio scale.

Linear functions, apart from being easy to interpret, can also be used as an approximation to a nonlinear relationship.

Linear function, has the following form of equation:

$$y = p + qx, (3)$$

Where p is the intersection point of the linear line with the y axis and q is the coefficient of x . In this study, the variable x is the mastery of tajwid and the variable y is the ability to read Al Quran.

The values of p and q can be calculated using the following equation (Aigwln et al., 2015).

$$p = \frac{(\sum y \sum x^2) - (\sum x \sum xy)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}, (4)$$

$$q = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x \sum y)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}, (5)$$

Where n is amount of data.

To determine the closeness of the relationship between two data variables, a statistical test can also be carried out, including by doing the t test. The t test of a sample is classified as a descriptive hypothesis. The t test is used to determine whether the independent variables partially have a significant or not significant effect on the dependent variable (Ates et al., 2019; Gerald, 2018; Kim 2015).

In the t test, calculations are carried out to obtain the value of t count and t table. To calculate the t count (t_c), the following equation is used:

$$t_c = r_{xy} \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r_{xy}^2}}, (6)$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}, (7)$$

where r_{xy} is the correlation coefficient, x is the mastery of tajwid, y is the ability to read Al Quran and n is the amount of data.

The t table value is obtained from the t critical value distribution table as shown in Table 1. The value of the critical t distribution can also be found through the Excel program using the command $TINV(\alpha, df)$.

In this study the degree of freedom (df) value is $n-2$ because it only consists of 2 variables, while the degree of significance is 95% or $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore,

the command in the excel program used to get the *t table* value is TINV (0.05,98).

Table 1
The critical value of the *t* test distribution

df	α				
	0,10	0,05	0,025	0,01	0,005
1	3,078	6,314	12,706	31,821	63,657
2	1,886	2,920	4,303	6,965	9,925
3	1,638	2,353	3,182	4,541	5,841
4	1,533	2,132	2,776	3,747	4,604
5	1,476	2,015	2,571	3,365	4,032
6	1,440	1,943	2,447	3,143	3,707
7	1,415	1,895	2,365	2,998	3,499
8	1,397	1,860	2,306	2,896	3,355
9	1,383	1,833	2,262	2,821	3,250
10	1,372	1,812	2,228	2,764	3,169
11	1,363	1,796	2,447	3,143	3,707
12	1,356	1,782	2,365	2,998	3,499
13	1,350	1,771	2,306	2,896	3,355
14	1,345	1,761	2,262	2,821	3,250
15	1,341	1,753	2,228	2,764	3,169
....					

The determination of the closeness of the relationship between the mastery of tajwid and the ability to read Al Quran is done by comparing the values of *t* count and *t table*. If $t\ count > t\ table$, the two variables have a close relationship (Ates et al., 2019).

METHOD

This research is a quantitative research by taking a sample of 100 new students of Sriwijaya University class 2019. The reason for taking this sample of new students is because Islamic Religious Education is given to semester 1 students or semester 2 students so that the results of this study can be followed up in parallel with the Islamic Religious Education curriculum.

Reading ability is tested through reading (tartil) of the Al Quran, while mastery of tajwid is done through a written test on the material of tajwid. The score scale for the ability to read the Quran and comprehension of tajwid is 0 until 100.

The data from the test results of the ability to read the Quran were analyzed using the tabulation method to obtain class intervals on the ability of the test participants (Ates, 2019 & Kim, 2015). To make it easier to analyze, the class intervals that have been obtained are described in tables and graphs. The same calculation is also carried out on the data from the test results of understanding the tajwid.

To find the correlation and its significance, a linear regression statistical analysis and *t* test were carried out on the data of the two test results (Irfan et al., 2020). Based on this analysis, it can be seen how the closeness of the relationship between the ability to read the Quran and the understanding of tajwid for Sriwijaya University students.

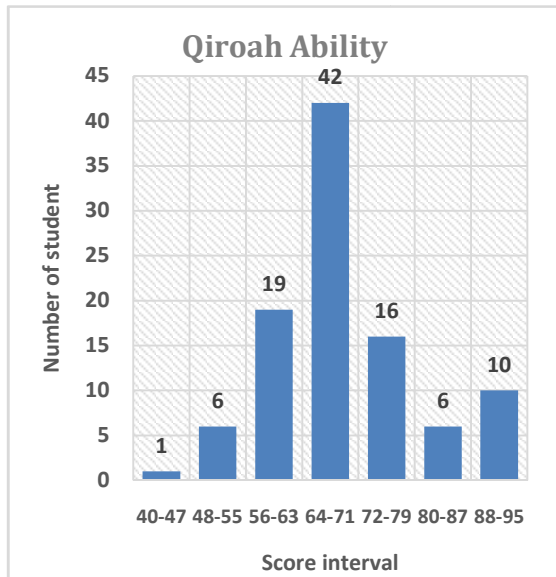
RESULT

To make the results of a calculation easier to analyze, it can be displayed in tables and graphs (Yasumasa, 2020). Based on the results of calculations using the statistical method as described in the methodology section, several pictures and table were obtained relating to the ability to read the AlQuran, mastery of tajwid and the correlation between the ability to read the AlQuran and the mastery of tajwid for Sriwijaya University new students.

The ability of Sriwijaya University new students to read the holy Quran is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Graph of Unsrinew students' ability in reading the Al Quran



The mastery of tajwid by Sriwijaya University new students is shown in Figure 2. The comparison between the ability to read Al Quran and the mastery of tajwid of Sriwijaya University new students is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2

Graph of Unsrinew students' ability in tajwid

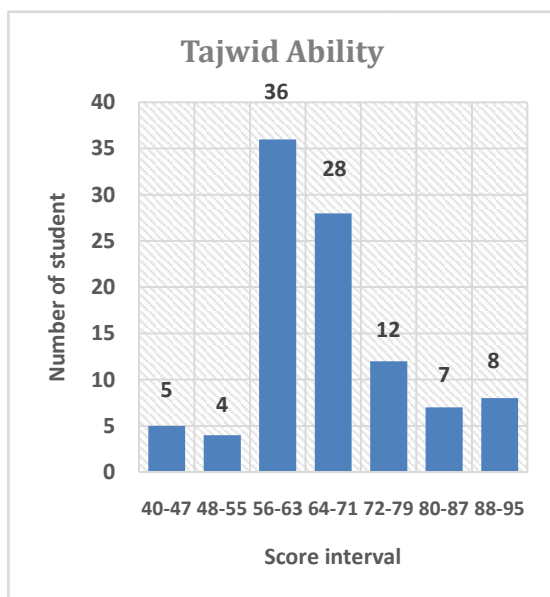
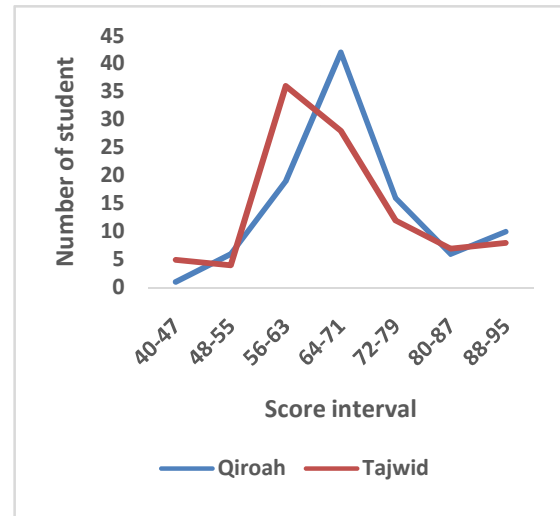


Figure 3

Graph of comparison of the ability to read Quran and mastery of tajwid



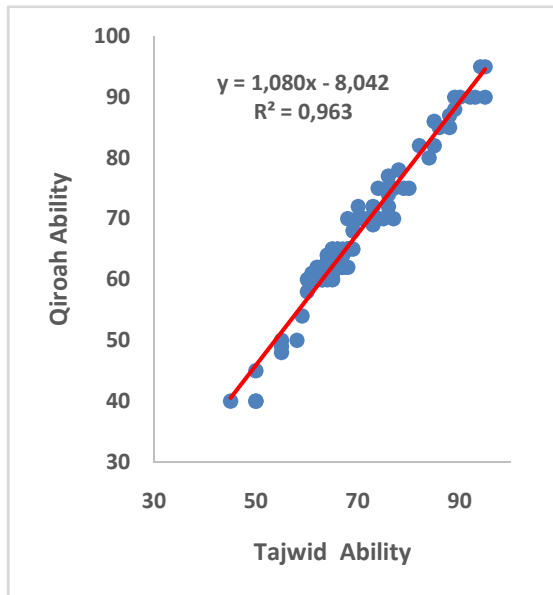
The results of the calculation of the linear regression method will be easier to understand if displayed in tables and figures (Ates et al., 2019; Gerald, 2018). The results of statistical analysis (SPSS) on the correlation between the ability to read the Quran and the mastery of tajwid are shown in Table 2, while the graph depicting the linear correlation between the two variables is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2
Correlation Analysis Result

No.	Parameters	Value
1.	R squares	0.963559
2.	Adjusted R squares	0.963187
3.	Standard Error	2.202777
4.	t count	50.90444
5.	t table	1.984467
6.	Intercept	-8.042658
7.	Coefficient of x	1.080251
8.	Coefficient of Correlation (r)	0.981420

Figure 4

Graph of the correlation between the ability to read Al Quran and mastery of the tajwid.



DISCUSSION

In Figure 1, it can be seen that 42% of Sriwijaya University new students have the ability to read with a value interval of 64-71. It was also seen that 68% of them got a score under 72. These results indicate that almost half of Sriwijaya University new students have poor abilities in reading the Quran. This fact is quite concerning because a Muslim must be able to read the Quran properly and correctly. To achieve a good quality of faith, several things are needed including the ability to read and understand the verses of the Quran. Good humanresources must have a balanced ability between science and faith.Efforts need to be made in the form of studies to improve the ability to read the Quran properly and correctly for these students (Ma'mun, 2018 &Anggrati, 2016).

The mastery of tajwid of Sriwijaya University students is shown in Figure 2. In Figure 2 it can be seen that only 28% of students got grades ranging from 64-71. The largest percentage, namely 36% of

students have scores ranging from 56-63.As many as 73% of them have a score below 72.These results indicate that they also have weak abilities in understanding tajwid. Therefore, the application of the proper tajwid teaching method is needed so that their abilities can increase rapidly.A creative method is needed so that students are interested and easier to understand, for example using the Tajwid Quartet Card (Umihani, 2018).

When compared to their ability to understand tajwid with the ability to read the Quran, their understanding of tajwid is lower, as shown in Figure 3. This shows that more serious effort is needed in increasing their understanding of tajwid.

Based on Table 2 and Figure 4, it is found that some information is related to the correlation between the ability to read the Quran and understanding the tajwid. Figure 4 illustrates the linear correlation between mastery of tajwid and the ability to read AlQuran, that is, the better the mastery of tajwid, the better the ability to read Al Quran. The empirical equation that describes the correlation between the two variables can be obtained from Figure 4, namely:

$$y = 1.0803x - 8.0427 \quad (8)$$

where y is the ability to read Al Quran and x is the mastery of tajwid for Sriwijaya University new students. Statistically, if we know the value of x , then the y value can be found using this equation. It can also be said that if we know the value of the mastery of tajwid of a Sriwijaya University new student, then we can calculate the value of the ability to read the Quran using equation (8).

Table 2 provides important information including the value of $t_{count}(t_c) = 50.90444$ and $t_{table} =$

1.984467. Because the value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$, the correlation between these two variables is significant (Gerald, 2018).

Based on the results of the study of the ability to read the Quran, mastery of the tajwid, and the correlation between the two variables, efforts are needed to improve both these skills. It is hoped that this ability can be improved by providing additional education outside of class hours considering that Islamic Religious Education only has 2 credits.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research, it was concluded that the ability to read Al Quran and the mastery of tajwid science of Sriwijaya University new students still need to be improved. It was also found that there is a linear correlation between understanding the tajwid and the ability to read the Quran. The better the mastery of tajwid, the better the ability of Sriwijaya University new students to read (tartil) Al Quran. The lecturers of Islamic Religious Education at Sriwijaya University are expected to be able to design additional learning for students whose abilities are still low in these two things. This activity is expected to be carried out outside of Islamic Religious Education lecture hours considering that this course only consists of 2 credits.

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